

Did 6 Million Really Die???

Posted on July 20, 2016 by eyes wide open

For his doubt if it was really 6 Million Jews who died and involvement with the book posted below, German Ernst Zuendel, living in Canada and the United States at the time was sent to prison for many years by "German" courts

(with Jewish control) after being harassed with legal procedures for decades. The enemy beat him, attempted to murder him, and burned his home down.

The jews, worldwide controlling the main media outlets, allow only some of the historical information get into the media, much of which they then pervert and turn into German atrocities, always making the Germans the scapegoat.

Therefore, most people do not know that the German jews, along with the jews of the "whole world," declared war on Germany on March 24th, 1933,

soon after Adolf Hitler was elected. Jews declare war on Germans 1933-pdf

With that, they THEMSELVES declared themselves enemy of the German

Reich. Their incarceration, if they did not immigrate, which was highly desired,

and most did, was justified, and happened much later, as they undermined

the safety of the Germans. Normally, high treason required the death penalty

in most countries around the world at that time. Always working underhandedly

against the Reich and their intrigues difficult to discover, it was necessary

to concentrate Jews somewhere where the Reich had control over

them. The punishment was work not death, even though they committed this high treason. So, basically, Hitler was very generous toward them. THE GERMAN "MASTER RACE" INVENTED BY THE JEWS The term "Herrenvolk" (The Title Messrs. + People) HAS ABSOLUTELY NOTHING TO DO WITH RACE!!!! in Germany it simply means the men in a group. Of course, this term is probably almost never used now, or the speaker would be called a Nazi – even if an older person would use it by old habit – as "Herr" means the title "mister" or "master" or simply master. The English terms "mister" or "master" both could be interpreted as those men being above others? Well, men used to be above women and the masters of women. Perhaps this is where it comes from as it is used in England, the U.S., and other places. But no longer, the women are the bosses now and the men are the wimps. This is the result of Jewish indoctrination to confuse and weaken our men. When German women talked about men in general, they called them the "Herren" or the "Herrenvolk." For example, a group of women in a party may say: "The Herrenvolk is now going to play Boccia Ball while we are having a round of cards." It was like saying "the gentlemen" are playing a round... The term "Herrenvolk" has absolutely nothing to do with race, let alone a master race. Furthermore, this would be a "master race" without women as "Herrenvolk" applies only to men. The Jews, as always, are opportunists and take everything they can get a hold off that might serve their evil political

purpose and pervert it.

This lie of the “master race” Jews have spread throughout European radio and other media before, during, and after the war, claiming the Germans set themselves above all people in the world as their masters, has ignited hate in all enemy countries and caused terrible, terrible atrocities against the German soldiers and civilians. In the insanity of war and partisan fighting by those WHO MADE THEMSELVES GERMANY’S ENEMIES, Germans were terribly tortured to death because of this lie spread by the Jewish media controlling all of Europe. The tallest, most handsome German men, and most beautiful German girls and women and the blondest among captured soldiers or civilians were often selected out first and tormented to death in the worst way.

The rest were often beaten to death.

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Ric h a r d E. HARWOOD
D i d S i x M i l l i o n R e a l l y
D i e ?
T r u t h a t L a s t – E x p o s e d

AAARGH EDITIONS ON INTERNET 2005

AAARGH

This is the second revised edition, published in 1974.

INTRODUCTION

Of course, atrocity propaganda is nothing new. It has accompanied every

conflict of the 20th century and doubtless will continue to do so.

During the

First World War, the Germans were actually accused of eating

Belgian babies,
as well as delighting to throw them in the air and transfix them on bayonets.
The British also alleged that the German forces were operating a “Corpse Factory”, in which they boiled down the bodies of their own dead in order to obtain glycerine and other commodities, a calculated insult to the honour of an Imperial army. After the war, however, came the retractions; indeed, a public statement was made by the Foreign Secretary in the House of Commons apologising for the insults to German honour, which were admitted to be wartime propaganda. No such statements have been made after the Second World War. In fact, rather than diminish with the passage of years, the atrocity propaganda concerning the German occupation, and in particular their treatment of the Jews, has done nothing but increase its virulence, and elaborate its catalogue of horrors. Gruesome paperback books with lurid covers continue to roll from the presses, adding continuously to a growing mythology of the concentration camps and especially to the story that no less than Six Million Jews were exterminated in them. The ensuing pages will reveal this claim to be the most colossal piece of fiction and the most successful of deceptions; but here an attempt may be made to answer an important question: What has rendered the atrocity stories of the Second World War so uniquely different from those of the First? Why were the latter retracted while the former are reiterated louder than ever? Is it possible that the story of the Six Million

Jews is serving a political purpose, even that it is a form of political blackmail?

So far as the Jewish people themselves are concerned, the deception

has been an incalculable benefit. Every conceivable race and nationality had

its share of suffering in the Second World War, but none has so successfully

elaborated it and turned it to such great advantage. The alleged extent of

their persecution quickly aroused sympathy for the Jewish national homeland

they had sought for so long; after the War the British Government did little to

prevent Jewish emigration to Palestine which they had declared illegal, and it

was not long afterwards that the Zionists wrested from the Government the

land of Palestine and created their haven from persecution, the State of Israel.

Indeed, it is a remarkable fact that the Jewish people emerged from the

Second World War as nothing less than a triumphant minority.

Dr. Max Nussbaum,

the former chief rabbi of the Jewish community in Berlin, stated on April

11, 1953: "The position the Jewish people occupy today in the world – despite

the enormous losses – is ten times stronger than what it was twenty years ago." It should be added, if one is to be honest, that this strength has

been much consolidated financially by the supposed massacre of the Six Million,

undoubtedly the most profitable atrocity allegation of all time. To date,

the staggering figure of six thousand million pounds has been paid out in

compensation by the Federal Government of West Germany, mostly to the

State of Israel (which did not even exist during the Second World War), as

well as to individual Jewish claimants.

DISCOURAGEMENT OF NATIONALISM

In terms of political blackmail, however, the allegation that Six Million Jews

died during the Second World War has much more far-reaching implications

for the people of Britain and Europe than simply the advantages it has gained

for the Jewish nation. And here one comes to the crux of the question: Why

the Big Lie? What is its purpose? In the first place, it has been used quite unscrupulously

to discourage any form of nationalism. Should the people of Britain or any other European country attempt to assert their patriotism and preserve

their national integrity in an age when the very existence of nationstates

is threatened, they are immediately branded as “neo-Nazis”.

Because,

of course, Nazism was nationalism, and we all know what happened then –

Six Million Jews were exterminated! So long as the myth is perpetuated,

peoples everywhere will remain in bondage to it; the need for international tolerance

and understanding will be hammered home by the United Nations until

nationhood itself, the very guarantee of freedom, is abolished. A classic

example of the use of the ‘Six Million’ as an anti- national weapon appears in

Manvell and Frankl’s book, *The Incomparable Crime* (London, 1967), which

deals with ‘Genocide in the Twentieth Century’. Anyone with a pride in being

British will be somewhat surprised by the vicious attack made on the British

Empire in this book. The authors quote Pandit Nehru, who wrote the following while in a British prison in India: "Since Hitler emerged from obscurity and became the Führer of Germany, we have heard a great deal about racialism and the Nazi theory of the "Herrenvolk" ... But we in India have known racialism in all its forms ever since the commencement of British rule. The whole ideology of this rule was that of the "Herrenvolk" and the master race... India as a nation and Indians as individuals were subjected to insult, humiliation and contemptuous treatment. The English were an imperial race, we were told, with the God-given right to govern us and keep us in subjection; if we protested we were reminded of the 'tiger qualities of an imperial race'."

The authors Manvell and Frankl then go on to make the point perfectly clear for us: "The white races of Europe and America," they write, "have become used during centuries to regarding themselves as a "Herrenvolk". The twentieth century, the century of Auschwitz, has also achieved the first stage in the recognition of multi-racial partnership" (ibid., p .14).~gv*]

THE RACE PROBLEM SUPPRESSED

One could scarcely miss the object of this diatribe, with its insidious hint about "multi- racial partnership". Thus the accusation of the Six Million is not only used to undermine the principle of nationhood and national pride, but it threatens the survival of the Race itself. It is wielded over the heads of the populace, rather as the threat of hell fire and damnation was in the Middle Ages.

Many countries of the Anglo-Saxon world, notably Britain and America, are today facing the gravest danger in their history, the danger posed by the alien races in their midst. Unless something is done in Britain to halt the immigration and assimilation of Africans and Asians into our country, we are faced in the near future, quite apart from the bloodshed of racial conflict, with the biological alteration and destruction of the British people as they have existed here since the coming of the Saxons. In short, we are threatened with the irrecoverable loss of our European culture and racial heritage. But what happens if a man dares to speak of the race problem, of its biological and political implications? He is branded as that most heinous of creatures, a "racialist".

And what is racialism, of course, but the very hallmark of the Nazi! They (so everyone is told, anyway) murdered Six Million Jews because of racialism, so it must be a very evil thing indeed. When Enoch Powell drew attention to the dangers posed by coloured immigration into Britain in one of his early speeches, a certain prominent Socialist raised the spectre of Dachau and Auschwitz to silence his presumption. Thus any rational discussion of the problems of Race and the effort to preserve racial integrity is effectively discouraged.

No one could have anything but admiration for the way in which the Jews have sought to preserve their race through so many centuries, and continue to do so today. In this effort they have frankly been assisted by the story of the Six Million, which, almost like a religious myth, has stressed the

need for greater Jewish racial solidarity. Unfortunately, it has worked in quite the opposite way for all other peoples, rendering them impotent in the struggle for self-preservation. The aim in the following pages is quite simply to tell the Truth. The distinguished American historian Harry Elmer Barnes once wrote that "An attempt to make a competent, objective and truthful investigation of the extermination question... is surely the most precarious venture that an historian or demographer could undertake today." In attempting this precarious task, it is hoped to make some contribution, not only to historical truth, but towards lifting the burden of a lie from our own shoulders, so that we may freely confront the dangers which threaten us all.

Richard E. Harwood

1. GERMAN POLICY TOWARDS THE JEWS PRIOR TO THE WAR

Rightly or wrongly, the Germany of Adolf Hitler considered the Jews to be a disloyal and avaricious element within the national community, as well as a force of decadence in Germany's cultural life. This was held to be particularly unhealthy since, during the Weimar period, the Jews had risen to a position of remarkable strength and influence in the nation, particularly in law, finance and the mass media, even though they constituted only 5 per cent of the population.

The fact that Karl Marx was a Jew and that Jews such as Rosa Luxembourgh and Karl Liebknecht were disproportionately prominent in the leadership of revolutionary movements in Germany, also tended to convince the

Nazis of the powerful internationalist and Communist tendencies of the Jewish people themselves. It is no part of the discussion here to argue whether the German attitude to the Jews was right or not, or to judge whether its legislative measures against them were just or unjust. Our concern is simply with the fact that, believing of the Jews as they did, the Nazis' solution to the problem was to deprive them of their influence within the nation by various legislative acts, and most important of all, to encourage their emigration from the country altogether. By 1939, the great majority of German Jews had emigrated, all of them with a sizeable proportion of their assets. Never at any time had the Nazi leadership even contemplated a policy of genocide towards them.

JEWS CALLED EMIGRATION 'EXTERMINATION'

It is very significant, however, that certain Jews were quick to interpret these policies of internal discrimination as equivalent to extermination itself. A 1936 anti-German propaganda book by Leon Feuchtwanger and others entitled *Der Gelbe Fleck: Die Austrotung von 500,000 deutschen Juden* (The Yellow Spot: The Extermination of 500,000 German Jews, Paris, 1936), presents a typical example. Despite its baselessness in fact, the annihilation of the Jews is discussed from the first pages – straightforward emigration being regarded as the physical "extermination" of German Jewry. The Nazi concentration camps for political prisoners are also seen as potential instruments

of genocide,
and special reference is made to the 100 Jews still detained in
Dachau in
1936, of whom 60 had been there since 1933. A further example
was the
sensational book by the German-Jewish Communist, Hans Beimler,
called
Four Weeks in the Hands of Hitler's Hell-Hounds: The Nazi Murder
Camp of
Dachau, which was published in New York as early as 1933.
Detained for his
Marxist affiliations, he claimed that Dachau was a death camp,
though by his
own admission he was released after only a month there. The
present regime
in East Germany now issues a Hans Beimler Award for services to
Communism.
The fact that anti-Nazi genocide propaganda was being
disseminated
at this impossibly early date, therefore, by people biased on racial
or political
grounds, should suggest extreme caution to the independent-
minded observer
when approaching similar stories of the war period. The
encouragement
of Jewish emigration should not be confused with the purpose of
concentration
camps in pre-war Germany. These were used for the detention of
political
opponents and subversives – principally liberals, Social Democrats
and Communists
of all kinds, of whom a proportion were Jews such as Hans Beimler.
Unlike the millions enslaved in the Soviet Union, the German
concentration
camp population was always small; Reitinger admits that between
1934 and
1938 it seldom exceeded 20,000 throughout the whole of Germany,
and the
number of Jews was never more than 3,000. (The S.S.: Alibi of a

Nation, London,
1956, p. 253).

ZIONIST POLICY STUDIED

The Nazi view of Jewish emigration was not limited to a negative policy of

simple expulsion, but was formulated along the lines of modern Zionism. The

founder of political Zionism in the 19th century, Theodore Herzl, in his work

The Jewish State, had originally conceived of Madagascar as a national

homeland for the Jews, and this possibility was seriously studied by the Nazis.

It had been a main plank of the National Socialist party platform before 1933

and was published by the party in pamphlet form. This stated that the revival

of Israel as a Jewish state was much less acceptable since it would result in

perpetual war and disruption in the Arab world, which has indeed been the

case. The Germans were not original in proposing Jewish emigration to Madagascar;

the Polish Government had already considered the scheme in respect

of their own Jewish population, and in 1937 they sent the Michael Lepecki

expedition to Madagascar, accompanied by Jewish representatives, to investigate

the problems involved. The first Nazi proposals for a Madagascar solution were made in association with the Schacht Plan of 1938.

On the advice

of Goering, Hitler agreed to send the President of the Reichsbank, Dr.

Hjalmar Schacht, to London for discussions with Jewish representatives Lord

Bearsted and Mr. Rublee of New York (cf. Reitlinger, The Final Solution, London,

1953, p. 20). The plan was that German Jewish assets would be

frozen
as security for an international loan to finance Jewish emigration to
Palestine,
and Schacht reported on these negotiations to Hitler at
Berchtesgaden on January
2, 1939. The plan, which failed due to British refusal to accept the
financial
terms, was first put forward on November 12, 1938 at a conference
convened by Goering, who revealed that Hitler was already
considering the
emigration of Jews to a settlement in Madagascar (ibid., p. 21).
Later, in December,
Ribbentrop was told by M. Georges Bonnet, the French Foreign
Secretary,
that the French Government itself was planning the evacuation of
10,000 Jews to Madagascar. Prior to the Schacht Palestine
proposals of
1938, which were essentially a protraction of discussions that had
begun as
early as 1935, numerous attempts had been made to secure Jewish
emigration
to other European nations, and these efforts culminated in the Evian
Conference of July, 1938. However, by 1939 the scheme of Jewish
emigration
to Madagascar had gained the most favour in German circles. It is
true
that in London Helmuth Wohltat of the German Foreign Office
discussed limited
Jewish emigration to Rhodesia and British Guiana as late as April
1939;
but by January 24th, when Goering wrote to Interior Minister Frick
ordering
the creation of a Central Emigration Office for Jews, and
commissioned Heydrich
of the Reich Security Head Office to solve the Jewish problem “by
means
of emigration and evacuation”, the Madagascar Plan was being
studied in
earnest. By 1939, the consistent efforts of the German Government

to secure the departure of Jews from the Reich had resulted in the emigration of 400,000 German Jews from a total population of about 600,000, and an additional 480,000 emigrants from Austria and Czechoslovakia, which constituted almost their entire Jewish populations. This was accomplished through Offices of Jewish Emigration in Berlin, Vienna and Prague established by Adolf Eichmann, the head of the Jewish Investigation Office of the Gestapo. So eager were the Germans to secure this emigration that Eichmann even established a training centre in Austria, where young Jews could learn farming in anticipation of being smuggled illegally to Palestine (Manvell & Frankl, S.S. and Gestapo, p. 60). Had Hitler cherished any intention of exterminating the Jews, it is inconceivable that he would have allowed more than 800,000 to leave Reich territory with the bulk of their wealth, much less considered plans for their mass emigration to Palestine or Madagascar. What is more, we shall see that the policy of emigration from Europe was still under consideration well into the war period, notably the Madagascar Plan, which Eichmann discussed in 1940 with French Colonial Office experts after the defeat of France had made the surrender of the colony a practical proposition.

2. GERMAN POLICY TOWARD THE JEWS AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF WAR

With the coming of the war, the situation regarding the Jews altered drastically.

It is not widely known that world Jewry declared itself to be a

belligerent party in the Second World War, and there was therefore ample basis under international law for the Germans to intern the Jewish population as a hostile force. On September 5, 1939 Chaim Weizmann, the principle Zionist leader, had declared war against Germany on behalf of the world's Jews, stating that "the Jews stand by Great Britain and will fight on the side of the democracies... The Jewish Agency is ready to enter into immediate arrangements for utilizing Jewish manpower, technical ability, resources etc ... " (Jewish Chronicle, September 8, 1939).

DETENTION OF ENEMY ALIENS

All Jews had thus been declared agents willing to prosecute a war against the German Reich, and as a consequence, Himmler and Heydrich were eventually to begin the policy of internment. It is worth noting that the United States and Canada had already interned all Japanese aliens and citizens of Japanese descent in detention camps before the Germans applied the same security measures against the Jews of Europe. Moreover, there had been no such evidence or declaration of disloyalty by these Japanese Americans as had been given by Weizmann. The British, too, during the Boer War, interned all the women and children of the population, and thousands had died as a result, yet in no sense could the British be charged with wanting to exterminate the Boers. The detention of Jews in the occupied territories of Europe served

two essential purposes from the German viewpoint. The first was to prevent unrest and subversion; Himmler had informed Mussolini on October 11th, 1942, that German policy towards the Jews had altered during wartime entirely for reasons of military security. He complained that thousands of Jews in the occupied regions were conducting partisan warfare, sabotage and espionage, a view confirmed by official Soviet information given to Raymond Arthur Davis that no less than 35,000 European Jews were waging partisan war under Tito in Yugoslavia. As a result, Jews were to be transported to restricted areas and detention camps, both in Germany, and especially after March 1942, in the Government-General of Poland. As the war proceeded, the policy developed of using Jewish detainees for labour in the war-effort. The question of labour is fundamental when considering the alleged plan of genocide against the Jews, for on grounds of logic alone the latter would entail the most senseless waste of manpower, time and energy while prosecuting a war of survival on two fronts. Certainly after the attack on Russia, the idea of compulsory labour had taken precedence over German plans for Jewish emigration. The protocol of a conversation between Hitler and the Hungarian regent Horthy on April 17th, 1943, reveals that the German leader personally requested Horthy to release 100,000 Hungarian Jews for work in the "pursuit-plane programme" of the Luftwaffe at a time when the aerial bombardment

of Germany was increasing (Reitlinger, *Die Endlösung*, Berlin, 1956, p. 478). This took place at a time when, supposedly, the Germans were already seeking to exterminate the Jews, but Hitler's request clearly demonstrates the priority aim of expanding his labour force. In harmony with this programme, concentration camps became, in fact, industrial complexes. At every camp where Jews and other nationalities were detained, there were large industrial plants and factories supplying material for the German war-effort – the Buna rubber factory at Bergen-Belsen, for example, Buna and I. G. Farben Industrie at Auschwitz and the electrical firm of Siemens at Ravensbrück. In many cases, special concentration camp money notes were issued as payment for labour, enabling prisoners to buy extra rations from camp shops. The Germans were determined to obtain the maximum economic return from the concentration camp system, an object wholly at variance with any plan to exterminate millions of people in them. It was the function of the S.S. Economy and Administration Office, headed by Oswald Pohl, to see that the concentration camps became major industrial producers.

EMIGRATION STILL FAVOURED

It is a remarkable fact, however, that well into the war period, the Germans continued to implement the policy of Jewish emigration. The fall of France in 1940 enabled the German Government to open serious negotiations with the French for the transfer of European Jews to Madagascar. A memorandum of August, 1942 from Luther, Secretary-of-State in the German Foreign Office, reveals that he had conducted these negotiations between July and

December

1940, when they were terminated by the French. A circular from Luther's

department dated August 15th, 1940 shows that the details of the German

plan had been worked out by Eichmann, for it is signed by his assistant, Dannecker.

Eichmann had in fact been commissioned in August to draw up a detailed

Madagascar Plan, and Dannecker was employed in research on Madagascar

at the French Colonial Office (Reitlinger, *The Final Solution*, p. 77).

The proposals of August 15th were that an inter-European bank was to finance

the emigration of four million Jews throughout a phased programme.

Luther's 1942 memorandum shows that Heydrich had obtained Himmler's approval

of this plan before the end of August and had also submitted it to Goering.

It certainly met with Hitler's approval, for as early as June 17th his interpreter,

Schmidt, recalls Hitler observing to Mussolini that "One could found a State of Israel in Madagascar" (Schmidt, *Hitler's Interpreter*, London, 1951,

p.178). Although the French terminated the Madagascar negotiations in December,

1940, Poliakov, the director of the Centre of Jewish Documentation in

Paris, admits that the Germans nevertheless pursued the scheme, and that

Eichmann was still busy with it throughout 1941. Eventually, however, it was

rendered impractical by the progress of the war, in particular by the situation

after the invasion of Russia, and on February 10th, 1942, the Foreign Office

was informed that the plan had been temporarily shelved. This ruling, sent to

the Foreign Office by Luther's assistant, Rademacher, is of great importance, because it demonstrates conclusively that the term "Final Solution" meant only the emigration of Jews, and also that transportation to the eastern ghettos and concentration camps such as Auschwitz constituted nothing but an alternative plan of evacuation. The directive reads: "The war with the Soviet Union has in the meantime created the possibility of disposing of other territories for the Final Solution. In consequence the Führer has decided that the Jews should be evacuated not to Madagascar but to the East. Madagascar need no longer therefore be considered in connection with the Final Solution" (Reitlinger, *ibid.* p. 79). The details of this evacuation had been discussed a month earlier at the Wannsee Conference in Berlin, which we shall examine below. Reitlinger and Poliakov both make the entirely unfounded supposition that because the Madagascar Plan had been shelved, the Germans must necessarily have been thinking of "extermination". Only a month later, however, on March 7th, 1942, Goebbels wrote a memorandum in favour of the Madagascar Plan as a "final solution" of the Jewish question (Manvell & Frankl, *Dr. Goebbels*, London, 1960, p. 165). In the meantime he approved of the Jews being "concentrated in the East". Later Goebbels memoranda also stress deportation to the East (i.e. the Government-General of Poland) and lay emphasis on the need for compulsory labour there; once the policy of evacuation to the East had been

inaugurated, the use of Jewish labour became a fundamental part of the operation.

It is perfectly clear from the foregoing that the term “Final Solution” was applied both to Madagascar and to the Eastern territories, and that therefore

it meant only the deportation of the Jews. Even as late as May 1944, the

Germans were prepared to allow the emigration of one million European

Jews from Europe. An account of this proposal is given by Alexander Weissberg,

a prominent Soviet Jewish scientist deported during the Stalin purges,

in his book *Die Geschichte von Joel Brand* (Cologne, 1956).

Weissberg, who

spent the war in Cracow though he expected the Germans to intern him in a

concentration camp, explains that on the personal authorisation of Himmler,

Eichmann had sent the Budapest Jewish leader Joel Brand to Istanbul with

an offer to the Allies to permit the transfer of one million European Jews in

the midst of the war. (If the ‘extermination’ writers are to be believed, there

were scarcely one million Jews left by May, 1944). The Gestapo admitted that

the transportation involved would greatly inconvenience the German war-effort,

but were prepared to allow it in exchange for 10,000 trucks to be used

exclusively on the Russian front. Unfortunately, the plan came to nothing; the

British concluded that Brand must be a dangerous Nazi agent and immediately

imprisoned him in Cairo, while the Press denounced the offer as a Nazi

trick. Winston Churchill, though orating to the effect that the treatment of the

Hungarian Jews was probably “the biggest and most horrible crime ever committed in the whole history of the world”, nevertheless told Chaim Weizmann that acceptance of the Brand offer was impossible, since it would be a betrayal of his Russian Allies. Although the plan was fruitless, it well illustrates that no one allegedly carrying out “thorough” extermination would permit the emigration of a million Jews, and it demonstrates, too, the prime importance placed by the Germans on the war-effort....

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The Trial – Did 6 Million really die?-pdf

Ernst Zundel

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Ernst Zundel - Off Your Knees Germany (1983-2003) made 3-4-2011

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-wuZQeYBJoI>